THE
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AND
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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

No. 705.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1768.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

THE following was unanimouſly agreed upon as the RESULT of the Conference and Conſultation of the Committees choſen by a Number of Towns and Diſtricts, *viz.* Ninety-ſix Towns and Eight Diſtricts, conven'd at BOSTON the Twenty ſecond Day of *September*, 1768.

THE Inhabitants of a Number of Towns in his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *being greatly alarm'd at the preſent Aſpect of our publick Affairs, and deeply diſtreſs'd in their Minds upon authentick Advice that the humble and dutiful Petition of their Repreſentatives to our moſt gracious Sovereign for the Redreſs of their Grievances have not reach'd the Royal Preſence: At a Time when they are threatned with the poſting of Regular Troops among them, while they are in an unuſual Manner deprived of the Benefit of a General Aſſembly the grand Council of the Province. And being deſirous to the utmoſt of their Ability to promote Peace, good Order and due Submiſſion among their Fellow-Subjects in the Province, have in their ſeveral Town Meetings legally aſſembled, choſen us to meet together in Convention, in Order to conſult and adviſe for that Purpoſe; and alſo for the legal, regular and prudential Methods of obtaining the Redreſs of our Grievances.*

The ſaid Committees, having met for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and after Conference and Conſultation on the Premiſes, thought it adviſeable to prefer a dutiful Petition to his Excellency Governor BERNARD, his Majeſty's Repreſentative in this Province, therein ſetting forth, and explaining to his Excellency, the Nature and Deſign of their Meeting, and ſupplicating him to convene a General Aſſembly of the Repreſentative Body of the People: But his Excellency having conſidered their thus Meeting as unlawful, refuſed to receive the Petition; and ſent them a Meſſage, admoniſhing them to ſeparate themſelves; and alſo afterward he refuſed to receive an Anſwer, which the ſaid Committee thought neceſſary to ſend to his Excellency, in Conſequence of his Meſſage and Admonition to them; the Committee therefore conſidering that the peaceable and good Intention of their convening, might poſſibly be miſunderſtood, thought it neceſſary that their Proceedings ſhould be made known to the World, by inſerting the ſame in the public Prints, that ſo every Suſpicion of any illegal Deſign or Behaviour might be removed.

And the ſaid Committees conſidering themſelves only as ſo many private Fellow-Subjects, conven'd from divers Towns in this Province, at the Requeſt of their Inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal & dutiful Diſpoſition of the ſame; and their Deſire that no irregular Steps ſhould be taken by the People, but that all conſtitutional and prudential Methods ſhould be cloſely attended to, for the Redreſs of their Grievances; and the ſaid Committee in Purſuance of the pacific Intention of their Meeting, have conſidered that the gracious Attention of his moſt ſacred Majeſty to the Cauſe and Grounds of our Complaints, is the only regular Source of Relief from our preſent Diſtreſſes; and that the Houſe of Repreſentatives in *February* laſt did in their faithful Care and Concern for the Intereſt and Welfare of this Province, prefer ſuch a Petition to his ſacred Majeſty as by them was tho't beſt adapted to obtain Relief; and at the ſame Time did write Letters to divers noble Lords, and others, to intreat their Attention to our public Difficulties: Which Petition to his Majeſty we are in hopes has before this Time reached the Royal Preſence, and will ere long have the deſired Effect. And as we cannot but ſtill entertain the Hopes that his Excellency our Governor will ſoon think fit to call a Houſe of Repreſentatives, who may, if they ſee Occaſion therefor, prefer further Petitions to his Majeſty for our Redreſs; we are therefore humbly of Opinion, and flatter ourſelves it will not be taken amiſs if we declare, and which we are aſſured is the Sentiment of the ſeveral Towns to which we belong, that tho' the preſent Appearance of our public Affairs is alarming and diſtreſſing, yet that the common Cauſe of obtaining the Redreſs of the heavy Grievances under which we labour, will be beſt ſerved by a firm Adherence to the Principles of the Conſtitution, and a cloſe Attention to the Peace and good Order of Society. And tho' we are ſatisfied from the Knowledge we have of the Loyalty and Attachment of the Inhabitants of this Province to the Perſon and Government of our moſt gracious Sovereign, that any Tumults and Diſorders that may have happened, have not ariſen from the leaſt Diſaffection to the Government as by Law eſtabliſhed, or the Want of Loyalty to our King on the Britiſh Throne, but merely from a preſſing Anxiety of Mind on the Account of heavy and increaſing Grievances—which Grievances were very clearly ſet forth by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province in *February* laſt, in the aforeſaid Petition and Letters, wherein they expreſs their deepeſt Concern that the Parliament has thought proper to paſs divers Acts impoſing Taxes on his Majeſty's Subjects in *America* with the ſole and expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue"; and they add, "that if theſe Acts of Parliament ſhould remain in force, and his Majeſty's Commons in *Great-Britain* ſhall continue to exerciſe the Power of granting the Property of their Fellow-Subjects in this Province, his Majeſty's People here muſt then regret their unhappy Fate in having only the Name left of free Subjects.——And in their Letter to their Agent they ſay, that the Coloniſts cannot be conceived to have any Property, if their Money may be granted away by others without their Conſent, and that this is moſt certainly the preſent Caſe". And ſpeaking of a ſtanding Army, they appeal to the Tranſactions of the Parliament to ſhew the Sentiments of the Nation of the Loyalty of the People of the Province, and juſtly affirm that their good Diſpoſition renders a Standing Army needleſs: They further declare that as Engliſhmen they have an Averſion to an unneceſſary Standing Army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil Liberty. And further, that the Time may come when an united Body of Penſioners and Soldiers may ruin the Liberties of *America*." Yet conſidering the invaluable Bleſſing and happy Conſequences of Peace and good Order, and the great Advantages reſulting therefrom, for producing convincing Arguments and placing Truth in the moſt conſpicuous Point of View; and alſo conſidering the horrible Nature and dreadful Conſequences of Tumult and Diſorder, we think it our Duty, as Friends to our common Cauſe, as embarked in the ſame Bottom of Provincial Happineſs, to give our free and ſincere Advice, not in an authoritative, but meerly a friendly Manner, that we ſhould all of us compoſe our Minds, and avoid any undue Expreſſions of Reſentment, and each one of us prevent ſo much as in him lies, all Tumults and Diſorders into which our preſent Calamities may betray us; and to attend with all due Patience, and a Regard to good Order, the Reſult of his Majeſty's Wiſdom & Clemency, from whence we reaſonably expect to receive our much deſired Relief. And it is our firm Reſolution, in our ſeveral Stations, as by our Allegiance required, and by our Loyalty inclined, at all Times, to yield every poſſible Aſſiſtance to the Civil Magiſtrate, in the Suppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, and in preſerving the Peace; being humbly of Opinion, that the *Poſſe Comitatus*, when legally called in Aid of the Civil Power, will ever be ſufficient to reſtrain all Orders of Men within the Bounds of the Law, and the Limits of the Conſtitution. We from the bottom of our Hearts not only diſclaim and deteſt all Pretences of "uſurping" any of the "rights of Sovereignty", but alſo of arrogating to ourſelves any the leaſt Authority whatever. We clearly hold, and whenever lawfully called thereunto, will at the utmoſt Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes maintain that the "Sovereignty" of his moſt ſacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third is already "entire" in all Parts of the widely extended and ſtill happily ſpreading Britiſh Empire: And may God forbid that we ſhould ever once be leſt to think or wiſh, much leſs to act any Thing in "Oppugnation" of the ſame. "Ignorance of the Law" neither in a Court Temporal or Spiritual, is a proper "Plea" or "Excuſe". We would appear not as Attorneys, Proctors or Pettyfoggers, but as plain honeſt Men, humbly conſulting Peace and Order, and for the beſt temporal Felicity of our Country and of Poſterity. We would wiſh as far as is in our Power ever to promote and cultivate that Harmony and Union between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on which the Happineſs of both ſo much depend. We think ourſelves happy in being connected with the Parent State, in that Subordination, which forms the happieſt Bond of Union between the Colonies themſelves. We have been taught, that it is the Duty of all Men, inceſſantly to implore the Throne of heavenly Grace; and have but lately heard there are thoſe who deem it criminal for aggrieved Fellow Subjects to join in humble, dutiful, and loyal Supplications to their Monarch. While the People wiſely obſerve the Medium between an abject Submiſſion, and a ſaviſh Stupidity, under grievous Oppreſſion on the one Hand, and irrational Attempts to obtain Redreſs on the other, and ſteadily perſevere in orderly and conſtitutional Applications, for the Recovering the Exerciſe of their juſt Rights and Liberties, they may promiſe themſelves Succeſs. And while they ſtedfaſtly maintain thoſe invaluable Bleſſings which are derived to them from GOD and Nature, and the happy Conſtitution of the Government under which we live, they may ſafely rely on the Influence and Direction of Him who ruleth according to his Pleaſure, with unerring Wiſdom, and irreſiſtible Influence, in the Hearts of the Children of Men; under whoſe Favour no Grievance can be durable, and without which no Enjoyment can be truly valuable.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, July 23, 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid,

Humbly ſhew,

THE Subſcribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampſhire *and the ſaid late Province of* Maine, *and ſo running to the extent of ſaid* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your Honor would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be holden at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in* Boſton, *on Wedneſday the 16th Day of* November *next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk—to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs in ſaid Land—and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſs'd thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Triſtram Dalton,
Abigail Bromfield,
Samuel Waterhouſe,
Samuel Adams,
John Hancock,
Andw. Oliver, jun.
Charles Pelham,
Gawen Brown.

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,*

Greeting,

IN His Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and deſcribed, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of September, *in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini,* 1768.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boſton, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

|| Page 248. ◊ Ibid. ¶ Ibid. § Page 51. ✓ Page. 55. 59. 63. 66. † Ibid. pa. 241. ‡ pa 248
» as moſſes act pa. 9. — Glaſs Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 — Billeting Act pa. 274. (a) pa. 59.

BOSTON, October 3.

The following was publish'd in a Hand-Bill last Week.

The Parody parodized,

Or the MASSACHUSETTS Song of LIBERTY.

COME *swallow your Bumpers, ye* Tories! *and roar,*
That the Sons of fair FREEDOM *are bamper'd once more;*
But know that no Cut-throats *our Spirits can tame,*
Nor a Host of Oppressors *shall smother the flame.*
In Freedom we're born, and like SONS of the brave,
Will never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive, if unable to save.

Our Grandsires, blest HEROES! *we'll give them a Tear,*
Nor fully their Honors, by stooping to fear;
Thro' Deaths, and thro' Dangers, their Trophies *they won,*
We dare be their Rivals, nor will be outdone.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

Let Tyrants and Minions, presume to despise,
Incroach on our RIGHTS, *and make* FREEDOM *their prize;*
The Fruits of their Rapine, they never shall keep,
Tho' Vengeance may nod, yet how short is her sleep.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

The Tree which proud Haman *for* Mordecai *rear'd,*
Stands recorded, that Virtue endanger'd is spar'd;
That Rogues, whom no bonds, and no Laws can restrain,
Must be stript of their Honours, and humbled again.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

Our Wives and our Babes still protected, shall know,
Those who dare to be free, shall for ever be so;
On these Arms, and these Hearts, they may safely rely,
For in Freedom we'll live, or like Heroes we'll die.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

Ye insolent Tyrants! *who wish to enthrall,*
Ye Minions, *ye* Placemen, Pimps, Pensioners *all*
How short is your Triumph, how feeble your Trust,
Your Honours must wither, and rot to the Dust.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

When oppress'd and reproach'd, our KING *we implore,*
Still firmly perswaded, our RIGHTS *he'll restore;*
When our Hearts beat to Arms to defend a just Right,
Our Monarch rules there, and forbids us to fight.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

Not the Glitter of arms, nor the Dread of a Fray,
Could make us submit to their Chains for a Day;
With-held by Affection, on Britons *we call,*
Prevent the fierce Conflict, which threatens your Fall.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

All Ages shall speak, with amaze and applause,
Of the prudence we show, in support of our Cause;
Assur'd of our safety a BRUNSWICK *still reigns,*
Whose free loyal Subjects are strangers to Chains.
In Freedom we're born, &c.

Then join hand in hand, brave AMERICANS *all,*
To be free, is to live; to be slaves is to fall;
Has the Lord such a Dastard, as scorns not a LORD,
Who dreads not a Fetter, much more than a sword.
In Freedom we're born, and like SONS of the brave,
Will never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive, if unable to save.

Wednesday Night last Capt. Davis, in the Ship Thomas, arrived here from London. The Articles from the public Prints to the 8th of August bro't by him we are oblig'd to postpone till our next.

In Captain Davies came Passengers, the Rev'd Mr. Byles, Minister of Christ Church in this Town, Mrs. Mary Jackson, and her Son Mr. William Jackson, Merchant.—When off Dover the 11th of August, the KING of Denmark landed, upon which the Guns were firing, and the greatest Preparations making for his Reception.

The Transports that were to take on board the two Regiments for Boston, sailed from England for Cork, two Days before Captain Davies came away.

A Coaster from the Eastward reports, that a Vessel arrived at Sheepscut last Friday in 30 Days from London, the Captain of her reported that a War was expected a few Days after he came away.—Also, a Vessel arrived at the Eastward in a very short Passage from the West Indies, who informed that a large Fleet of French Ships were arrived at the French Islands.

Last Thursday sen'night died at Cambridge, Mrs. Lucy Cook, aged 55 Years, Consort of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cook, Pastor of the second Church in that Place, and Sister to the late Hon. Thomas Hancock, Esq; of this Town.

Tuesday Morning last died very suddenly, Mrs. Martha Waldo, Consort of Mr. Joseph Waldo, and Daughter to John Jones, Esq; in the 31st Year of her Age.

A Sloop with Wood from the Eastward was drove ashore at Plumb-Island on Saturday Night sen'night,—the People were saved, and it is expected the Vessel will be got off.—We hear of no other Vessel being ashore: The Storm began sooner here than further Eastward, the Vessels that have arrived since not having it very severe until Saturday Night, whereas we had it here from Thursday to Sunday Morning.

The Town of Cambridge, by a very great Majority, on Thursday last chose a Committee to meet in the late Convention; but the Business being done, before the Gentlemen chosen could join, we have their Desire to acquaint the Public, that they have carefully read the printed Proceedings and Result of the Committees, and highly approve of the same.

We hear there are above 200 Families in this Town that have agreed not to use any more TEA. We also hear the Inhabitants of Charlestown have unanimously agreed to the same.

We hear from Brookfield, that Mr. Joshua Upham of that Town, a Gentleman of the Law, and his two Brothers, with a Number of other Gentlemen, have lately erected a Building 50 Feet in Length, and two Stories high, for a Manufactory-House, and are collecting Tradesmen of several Sorts for the Woolen Manufactory, and they propose to keep a large Number of Looms constantly at Work.

We hear from Wilbraham a Part of Springfield, that a Number of Gentlemen have agreed together to Purchase 2000 Sheep, to be Pastured upon the Plains there, under the Care of a Shepherd.

Wednesday morning arrived here from Halifax, the Launceston of 40 guns; the Mermaid, 28; Glasgow, 20; the Beaver, 14; Senegal, 14; and Bonetta, 10; and two armed Schooners: They left Halifax the 19th instant, and have bro't the 14th regiment, under the command of Col. Dalrymple, and the 29th regiment under Lieut. Col. Carr, in all 1000 men.—Colonel Dalrymple commands in chief the land forces, and Capt. Smith the ships of war.—These two regiments landed on Saturday last; one of which encamped on the Common, and the other (says the Chronicle) "*were admitted*" into Faneuil-Hall.

There are Barracks at the Castle within the limits of this Town, sufficient in the Judgment of his Majesty's Council, who were unanimous in their Opinion, to receive both the Regiments arrived here and lodge them comfortably: But the G. thinks it necessary that they should be quartered among the Inhabitants—the sensible part of the People see no reason for a step so disagreeable & dangerous, unless barely to gratify the Commissioners of the Customs, who it seems are tired of their *chosen* residence at the Castle, and think they have made themselves so obnoxious to the Inhabitants, as to render their residence in the Town hazardous, without a Thousand Men to protect them—His Majesty's affairs in the mean time do not seem to be affected *at all* in this struggle, for the Revenue which has never been interrupted is paid with as much punctuality while they are at the Castle as if they were in the body of the Town.—One of the Regiments is encamped on the Common near the center of the Town: The other being unprovided with quarters before their Landing, and not having their Tents on Shore, and the commanding Officer who knows his Duty, being it is presum'd sensible that *Quarters could not by Act of Parliament be demanded even in publick Houses* WHILE THE BARACKS AT THE CASTLE REMAINED EMPTY, after having *in vain* endeavour'd to persuade the families living in the Manufactory-house to remove, in which case they would have had no where to go but into the street, he marched the regiment at sun-set to Faneuil-Hall: Here they halted several hours, but it is said could not obtain liberty of the Selectmen of the Town to enter; however, they finally took possession.—The Gentlemen of the regiments, as well as the soldiers, behave at present with civility to the inhabitants, and we are persuaded will find that they have been misinformed, even since their arrival at the Castle, with respect to the true character of the people—On the other hand, the inhabitants have no personal disregard to them, but would be glad to treat the King's troops with the cordiality with which they treated the regiments formerly in town with the brave General Amherst: But the errand on which they now come, seems to be TOO APPARENTLY DIFFERENT—Nothing will either *flatter* or AWE this people into a *voluntary* submission TO BE TAXED BY OTHERS WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.

It is said that Col. Dalrymple has given his Honor that Faneuil-Hall shall be cleared this Day—Compassion to the Soldiers, who must have suffered in the Street, being the *only* Cause of their being lodged there; and by no Means a *Concession* on the Part of the Town to provide Quarters *'till the Barracks at the Castle are filled.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I Observe Mr. Draper in his last paper says he is authorized to assure the Public, that the Reports mentioned in your Paper of September 26, was an infamous Lie.—If by this is meant, that there were no such Reports until mentioned in your Paper, Mr. Draper (as he was about the Town, and these Reports were the subject of much Conversation) must have known he was publishing a Falsehood; and how far being authorised will excuse him, I leave others to judge.——But if it was intended to intimate to the Publick, that the Reports relative to the three Articles more grievous to the People than any Thing hitherto made public, were not right, some milder Expression might have been used. I know of but one Person who could certainly inform Mr. Draper what Instructions G. Bernard has, or has not; and I cannot comprehend what should induce him (provided he understands the Meaning of the Word Report) to term the Reports there mentioned, infamous Lies. I am of Opinion, that he will be much puzzled to make out his Assertion; tho' I acknowledge he may have an unparallelled Faculty of making infamous Lies of every Thing that comes in his Way.—When an armed Force is bro't in upon a peaceable Country against their Consent, and in Violation of their Rights as Men and British Subjects, we have Reason to believe that some unheard of Oppressions are coming upon us. If no Evil is designed against us, why are Troops quartered in our Towns? Surely it is not to protect us. We want no Protection; no Danger threatens the Inhabitants of this Country from a Foreign Enemy. The Laws are fully and quietly executed. The Sowers of Discord, the Enemies of Great Britain and America, the Villains that have insidiously alienated the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects from each other, are the only Persons who pretend they are in Danger; their Consciousness of Guilt is a Fury that continually haunts them, a Vulture that constantly gnaws their cowardly Hearts, and a certain Forerunner of that Vengeance, which sooner or later, in this State or another, will assuredly overtake them, tho' all the Force of Great Britain should guard them. Hand may join in Hand, yet Iniquity shall not go unpunished. These Wretches may depend on it, that our injured King and the deceived People of Great-Britain, need only know them to hate them as we do. A.B.C.

Thursday last the Convention, having finish'd their Business, dispers'd.

Messieurs [illegible] GILL,

IF at this [illegible] we know the disposition of our Governor, and are actually incumber'd with an armed force, we will not use every lawful method to ease ourselves from those intollerable burthens, we ought to suffer.—If any man can see these things and not utter a sigh for this expiring country, he deserves not the name of an Englishman. Be it known then, that the single town of Boston does every day by the consumption of TEA, pay toward the maintenance of these swarms of officers, *Four Pounds Sterling*, as the Duty (c) Therefore ye fair ones (and I speak to all but those who desire *slavery*) I intreat you deny yourselves this foolish Custom, and thereby lend a helping hand to save a free people. In doing this, you follow the glorious example of many of the first Ladies in this place. H.

On *Friday* next 7th Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A variety of House Furniture, among which are, A beautiful Mohogony Chest on Chest Draws, a genteel Mohogony Desk, ditto Bureau, ditto Tables, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Chairs, a great variety of new Copper and Pewter Ware, viz. Fish Kettles, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, Coffee Pots, Candle Moulds, Porringers, Close Stool Pans, Bed Pans, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

†‡† Sale to begin exactly at Ten o'Clock.

Daniel Parker, *Goldsmith,*

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has just Imported from LONDON, a General Assortment of Articles in the Goldsmith's, Jeweller's and Watchmaker's Way, which he will sell cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Union-Street, opposite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard*, in said Union-Street, BOSTON.

The Co-partnership of *Blanchard* & *Hancock*

being mutually dissolved: All Persons indebted to said Company are desired to settle the same with

Ebenezer Hancock,

who carries on the Business at the same Place;—Where may be had, A general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the lowest Rates; and those who please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used.

Boston, September 28, 1768.

JUST IMPORTED BY

FRANCIS GREEN,

And to be Sold very low at his Store in King-street;

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linnens,
Shalloons,	Callicoes,
Tammies,	German Serges,
Callimancoes,	Manchester Checks,
Durants,	Buckrams,
Dowlasses,	Metal Buttons,
Worsted Breeches Patterns,	Mohair ditto,
Men & Womens Worsted and cotton Stockings	Pins,
Furniture Check	Linnen Handkerchiefs
	Paper and Quills.

ALSO, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Powder, and many other Articles, very cheap.

John Gore, jun'r.

Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON

Has Imported in Capt. DEVERSON;

A genteel Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

TO be Sold by *NATHANIEL WHEATLEY*, at his Store in KING-STREET, a few Boxes of Choice Lisbon Lemmons, cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Coleman

At his Brew-House the sign of the Green Dragon and Free-Masons Arms, near the Mill-Bridge, *Boston.*

Strong and Small Malt Beer and Spruce, by the Barrel, half Barrel, Ten Gallons or Six, at the lowest Prices.——Said *Coleman* makes use of the best ingredients that can be procured, to Brew as good Beer of both Kinds as the Country affords, therefore hopes to meet with such Encouragement, as will enable him to give Satisfaction to such Gentlemen, Masters of Vessels, House-keepers, &c. as please to favour him with their Custom.

By leaving a Line mentioning the Kind, Quantity and where to be delivered, at the sign of General Wolfe, the North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, will be conveyed with the greatest Care and Speed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Blin & Hall from N. London. Odel from N. Haven. Vinal, Kellam, Bosworth, Hewett & Bagley from N. Carolina. Martin from Virginia. Michell from Annapolis-Royal. Green from Louisbourg. Barber from Heneaso. Wolfe from Surranam. Troth from Figura & Pool. Dillon from Falmouth. Bryant from Kirkwall. Davies from London.

(c). vid the duty pa. 735 Vol. I

† vide Page 252 ‡ Governor ¶ vid. the Dream page 81. ‖ Vid. pa. 248. § vid. pa. 257. (a) vid. pa. 251. (b) vid. Billeting Act pa. 274 ¤. vid. pa. 249, ¶ vid Price of fish, pa. 247 vid. 248–257

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,
Pleaſe to inſert the following.

" *Warm in my country's rights and nature's laws,*
" *I call forth* all our hope *in freedom's cauſe;*
" *Aſſert an empire which to ALL belongs,*
" *And vindicate a world's long ſuffer'd wrongs;—*
" *In ſtrains no ſlave dare ſing, no tyrant hear.*"

"THE aggregated judgment of the common people, ſays an eminent writer, *diſcerns moſt truly the errors of government, forasmuch as they are the firſt to be ſure that ſmart under them.* In this only they come to be ſhort ſighted; that tho' they know the diſeaſes, they underſtand not the remedies; and tho' good patients, they are ill phyſicians. What are the preſent ſentiments of the Inhabitants of North America? *Diſcern* they not *moſt truly*, and *ſmart* they not moſt ſeverely *under the errors of government?* The diſeaſe is known and felt——but where is the remedy, where is the phyſician? For the people to aſk council is deemed treaſonable; to aſſemble themſelves to conſult is denominated rebellion. Thus would ſome potentates terrify mankind with a few ſounding, technical expreſſions. It has been found, in all ages, very difficult to perſwade men, by the moſt refined court-chicane, out of their reaſon, and tyrants have ever found it impoſſible to argue, ſooth or frighten the common people out of their feelings. And it is truly ſtrange to hear the arguments and ſee the parade of ſome, at this day: One would, from their conduct, be induced to imagine, they thought it the moſt likely way of diſpiriting the *people*, to render *their* caſe irremediable. Certainly ſuch politicians have little ſtudied the volume of nature. A nation, not as yet intirely enervated by luxury, not wholly depreſſed by ſlavery, when reduced to deſpair, are invincible to a proverb.

After what has been ſaid and wrote, on both ſides of the atlantic, upon colony-affairs; after the moſt perſpicuous demonſtration of the illegality and ill policy of the meaſures purſued, againſt this continent; it would be an affront to the underſtanding, to attempt ſetting the matter in a clearer point of view: The meaneſt capacity muſt perceive, the remoteſt peaſant, in the wilds of America, muſt feel the conſequences.

Britiſh taxations, ſuſpenſion of legiſlatures, and ſtanding armies are but ſome of the clouds which over-ſhadow the northern world.——Heaven grant, that a grand conſtellation of virtues may ſhine forth with redoubled luſtre and enlighten this gloomy hemiſphere! If ever there was a time, this is the hour, for Americans to rouze themſelves, and exert every ability.—Their all is at hazard, and the die of fate ſpins doubtful!—In vain, do we talk of magnanimity and heroiſm, in vain, do we trace a deſcent from the worthies of the earth, if we inherit not the ſpirit of our anceſtors. Who is he, who boaſteth of his patriotiſm? Has he vanquiſhed luxury and ſubdued the worldly pride of his heart? Is he not yet drinking the poiſonous draught, and rolling the ſweet morſel under his tongue? He, who cannot conquer the little vanity of his heart, and deny the delicacy of a debauch'd palate, let him lay his hand upon his mouth, and his mouth in the duſt. Now is the time for this people to ſummon every aid human and divine, to exhibit every moral virtue, and call forth every chriſtian grace. The wiſdom of the ſerpent, the innocence of the dove, and the bold, inflexible intrepidity of the lion, with the bleſſing of GOD, will yet ſave us from the jaws of deſtruction.

Where is the boaſted Liberty of Engliſhmen, if property may be diſpoſed, charters ſuſpended, aſſemblies diſſolved, and every valued right annihilated, at the uncontroulable will of an external power? Does not every man, who feels one etherial ſpark yet glowing in his boſom, find his indignation kindle, at the bare imagination of theſe wrongs? What would be our ſentiments, were this imagination realized? Did the blood of the ancient Britons ſwell our veins, did the ſpirit of our fore-fathers inhabit our breaſts, ſhould we heſitate a moment, in preferring death to a miſerable exiſtence in bondage? Did we reflect on their toils, their dangers, their fiery trials, the thought would inſpire unconquerable courage, unleſs we are indeed baſtards and not ſons. Who has the front to aſk, wherefore do you complain? Who dares aſſert every thing, worth living for, is not loſt, when a nation is inſlaved?——Are not penſioners, ſtipendiaries, and ſalary-men (unknown before) hourly multiplying on us, to riot in the ſpoils of miſerable America? Does not every eaſtern gale waft us ſome new inſect, even of that devouring kind, which eat up every green thing? Is not the bread taken out of the childrens mouths and given unto the Dogs? Are not our eſtates given to corrupt ſycophants, without a deſign, or even a pretence, of ſoliciting our aſſent, and our lives put into the hands of thoſe, whoſe tender mercies are cruelties? Has not an authority, in a diſtant land, in the moſt public manner, proclaimed a right of diſpoſing *the all* of Americans? In ſhort, what have we to loſe, what have we to fear? Are not our diſtreſſes more than we can bear; and to finiſh all, are not our cities, in a time of profound peace, filled with ſtanding armies, to preclude us even from that laſt ſolace of the wretched;—to open their mouths in complaint and ſend forth their cries in bitterneſs of heart?

But is there no ray of hope? Is not G. B. inhabited by the children of thoſe renowned barons, who waded thro' ſeas of crimſon gore to eſtabliſh their liberty? And will they not allow us their fellow-men to enjoy that freedom, which we claim from nature, which is confirmed by our conſtitution, and which they pretend ſo highly to value? Was a tyrant to conquer us, the chains of ſlavery when oppoſition would be uſeleſs, might be ſupportable; but to be ſhackled by Engliſhmen, by our equals, is not to be borne!——By the ſweat of our brow, we earn the little we poſſeſs; from nature, we derive the common rights of man, and by charter we claim the liberties of Britons:—— Shall we, dare we, puſillanimouſly, ſurrender our birthrights? Can the debt of nature be cancelled,—is the obligation to our fathers diſcharged,—is the debt we owe poſterity paid? Anſwer me, thou coward! who hideſt thyſelf in the hour of trial.—If there is no reward in this life, no prize of glory in the next, capable of animating thy daſtard ſoul; think and tremble, thou miſcreant! at the whips and ſtripes thy maſter ſhall laſh thee with on earth, and the flames and ſcorpions thy ſecond maſter ſhall torment thee with, in hell!

Oh my countrymen! what will our children ſay, when they read the hiſtory of theſe times, ſhould they find we tamely gave away the moſt invaluable earthly bleſſings? As they drag the galling chain, will they not execrate us? If we have any reſpect for things ſacred, any regard to the deareſt treaſure on earth, if we have one tender ſentiment for poſterity, if we would not be deſpiſed by the whole world, let us in the moſt open, ſolemn manner, and with the determined fortitude of a Corſican, ſware, *We will die, if we cannot live Freemen.* (b) Be not lulled, my countrymen, with vain imaginations, and idle fancies. To hope for the protection of heaven, without doing our duty, and exerting ourſelves as become men, is to mock the Deity: Wherefore had man his reaſon, if it was not to direct him; wherefore his ſtrength, if it be not his protection?

To baniſh folly and luxury, correct vice and immorality, and ſtand immoveable in the freedom, in which we are free indeed, is eminently the duty of each individual, at this day. When this is done, we may *rationally* hope for an anſwer to our prayers; for the whole council of GOD, and the invincible armour of the Almighty. However righteous our cauſe, we cannot, in this period of the world, expect a miraculous ſalvation. Heaven will undoubtedly aſſiſt us, if we act like men; but to expect protection from above, while we are enervated by luxury, and ſlothful in the exertion of thoſe abilities with which we are indued, is an expectation vain and fooliſh. With the ſmiles of heaven, virtue, unanimity and firmneſs, will inſure ſucceſs; while we have equity, juſtice, and GOD on our ſide, tyranny, ſpiritual or temporal, ſhall never ride triumphant in a land inhabited by ENGLISHMEN.

" Avert it heaven! you love the brave,
" You hate the treach'rous, willing ſlave,
" The ſelf-devoted head.
" Nor ſhall an hireling's voice convey
" That ſacred prize to lawleſs ſway,
" For which a nation bled.

" Vain prayer, the coward's weak reſource!
" Directing reaſon, active force,
" Propitious heaven beſtows.
" *But ne'er ſhall flame the thund'ring ſky,*
" *To aid the trembling herd that fly*
" *Before the weaker foes.*

" In names there dwell no magick charms,
" *The Britiſh virtues, Britiſh arms*
" *Unloos'd our fathers' bands:*
" Say, Greece and Rome! *if theſe ſhould fail,*
" *What names, what anceſtors avail,*
" *To ſave a ſinking land?*"

HYPERION.

John Griffith

WILL begin Evening School at his uſual Place oppoſite *William Vaſſall*, Eſq; as ſoon as a ſuitable Number of Scholars ſhall offer, to teach Writing and Arithmetic, from 6 to 8 o'Clock: He has now Room for a few Scholars by Day.

Boſton, October 3d, 1768.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be ſold by Edes & Gill.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.

The Honorable General Aſſembly of this colony, convened at New-Port laſt week, prefered an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the grievances the colonies labour under, by the late act of parliament, impoſing duties on ſundry articles imported from Great-Britain, and praying Redreſs. Two letters were likewiſe wrote to the Earl of Hillſborough, one on the ſubject above-mentioned, deſiring him to lay the addreſs before his Majeſty, &c. the other in anſwer to that received from his Lordſhip the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, complaining of the Maſſachuſetts circular letter. In this the Houſe, far from viewing the letter in that unfavourable light repreſented by his Lordſhip, have approved of the ſentiments therein contained, and lament that ſimilar humble, dutiful and loyal addreſſes to the King, ſhould be looked upon as 'factious, diſloyal,' &c. Two circular letters were received from the Earl, mentioning the Commiſſioners complaints that they were obſtructed in the execution of their office, to which anſwer was directed to be given, aſſuring his Lordſhip that this Colony knew of no ſuch obſtructions, or any reaſon for the Commiſſioners complaining. Copies of letters were alſo ordered to be forwarded, giving an account of the proceedings of the Colony, in regard to the ſufferers by the riot at Newport, and urging payment of the £.2700 Sterling, ſo long due to the Colony, and of late detained, till reſtitution ſhould be made them, or the matter compromiſed.

Sunday Evening laſt Mr. Benjamin Davis, of Boſton, was married to Miſs Alice Whipple, of this Town, a Lady in whom are happily united the ſeveral Accompliſhments which tend to render the conjugal State deſirable.

BOSTON, September 26. (c)

We are aſſured that the late Committee of Convention, in their letter to the Gentleman in London to whom they have intruſted the preſentation of an humble Petition to the Sovereign for the redreſs of the intolerable and repeated grievances we are under, have taken particular care to vindicate a certain gentleman of the firſt fortune and character here, from the aſperſions contained in a letter ſaid to be written in Boſton, to a friend in London, and genteely introduced into the Boſton Chronicle of the 12th inſtant. In this Letter the writer, after giving ſuch account as he judged proper of a riot that happened on the Tenth of June laſt in conſequence of an unuſual exertion of naval power, adds, that "it did not end here; the mob ſeized a very fine pleaſure boat of Mr. Harriſon's, drag'd it thro' the ſtreets, and at laſt burnt it before Mr. Hancock's door;" The inſinuation has too thin a covering not to be eaſily ſeen thro'; St. F——d Blank, the ſuppoſed writer, evidently intended that the good people of England ſhould believe that the burning of this ſame beautiful barge before Mr. Hancock's door, was done under his direction and influence; whereas it is notorious here, and St. F——d will know it, that the riot was diſpers'd principally by Mr. Hancock's exertion, whoſe regard to peace and good order, has been always too apparent to need the ſaying any thing to chaſtiſe this inſolent pen. Mr. Hancock has been, and is ſtill, a ſteady and warm patriot; for which reaſon St. F——d Blank owes him, as he does all others of that character, an inveterate hatred. This is one of thoſe letter writers, who have done all in their power, to deſtroy that harmony, love and affection between Great-Britain and her colonies, which a true friend to both wiſhes might forever ſubſiſt. Theſe are the letter-writers who have been perpetually teizing and fretting the mother country by their inceſſant miſrepreſentations, till they have induced her to believe the neceſſity of ſending a ſtanding army, to prevent "a general inſurrection!" But the time will come, when the nation will open her eyes, the maſk will be uncovered, and THE PERSONS KNOWN, *who have for* eight years *paſt been deceiving the nation, and inſolently attempting, if poſſible, to deceive it—it itſelf.—— O B——d if "Is there not ſome choſen curſe—ſome bidden thunder in the ſtores of heaven—red with uncommon wrath, to blaſt the man—who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin!"——*

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Calicoes, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold, Wearing Apparel, a 4-Wheel Carriage with Harneſſing for two Horſes——Watches, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moſes Deſhon,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Taken by EXECUTION, and
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
TO-MORROW, at Three o'Clock,

A Parcel of Check Shirts, Delph Ware, a ſmall Cable, black Laſting, Cotton Jean, Knit Patterns, Mens Hoſe, 7-4 Lace, with ſundry other Articles.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Five Whites No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 50 *m. after* 5		*Friday*, 30 *m. after* 9	
Tueſday, 48 *m. after* 6		*Saturday*, 15 *m. aft.* 10	
Wedneſday, 44 *m. aft.* 7		*Lord's-day*, 0 *m. af.* 11	
Thurſday, 38 *m. aft.* 8		*New* D 10 *Day*, 3 *Aft.*	

a vid. Our Charter pa. 1077 (a) vid. the Declaratory Act page 792. Vol. 1 (b) vid. pa. 254 (c) vid. pa. 735 Vol. 1 — vid. page 149. (d) vid. pa. 43. (e) vid. pa. 267. & vid. pa. 178. (f) vid. page 248-257. (g) vid. page 265 (h) vid. Priot pa. 141.

a St. Francis ſuppoſed to mean Governor Barnard † majeſty † Barnard ¶ Great Britian. & as Molaſ. Act vid. pa. 9. — Glaſs Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 — Billeting act pa. 274, & vid. pa. 748. Vol. 1.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided situate in the late Province of Maine, devised by the last Will and Testament of Bridget Phillips, late of Boston, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips and Eliphel Stretton; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchased of Fluellin Sumptimus, an Indian then residing at Saco, extending from Saco Patent Bounds Southward beyond Cape Porpoise River for Breadth, and from the Head of Wells and Cape Porpoise Township heads up into the Country to his furthest Extent, (excepting the Town of Sanford included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said Bridget's Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by Sabscoman another Indian which she the said Bridget devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of Saco River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds, and from thence Southwest to Cape Porpoise Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereunto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded; The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of November next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon; to join with any other of the Devisees of the said Bridget Phillips, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk,
Samuel Adams, Bridget Stretton,
William Pepperrell, Ann Stretton,
Gawen Brown, Thomas Cushing,
Joseph Wheelwright. Abigail Bromfield,

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.
To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, *Esq; one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before mentioned,*
Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. DANFORTH, *Justice of the Peace throughout the said Provinces.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, 13 August, 1768. ANDW. OLIVER.

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Wine Cellar near the Market, Dock-Square, BOSTON: Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash.

Choice Sterling Madeira

at £4. old Tenor a Gallon, or Half a Dollar a Bottle, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum—Choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn keepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Said BLANCHARD

Acquaints his Friends and the Publick,

THAT he Purposes to sell all sorts of Goods on Commissions; and to that Purpose besides his House on Dock-Square, he hath provided himself with sundry Warehouses and Cellars for the Reception of all Kinds of Merchandize. Those who please to favour him with their Commands may depend on the utmost Care and Fidelity, and on the easiest Terms.

He hath for Sale at present, a Parcel of Writing Paper, Sheathing Paper, choice Velvet Corks, Barr Iron, a few English Goods, a Parcel of second-hand Books, and a Set of Glass Windows for a Shop.

A large Schooner, well found, either to be Sold, or let on Charter.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a new Ship, burthen

about 160 Tons, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same now lies at a Wharf at *Newbury-Port.*

ALSO,

The Hulls of two new Sloops now lying at *Braintree.*

Likewise, A new Brigantine and her Appurtenances, lying at *Hancock's* Wharf in *Boston.*

Enquire of *Joseph Jackson* and *John Hancock*, Esqrs; Administrators on the Estate of *Clement Jackson*, deceas'd.

Jane Eustis

Has just imported from *LONDON*, in the Captains *Scott, Bruce* and *Deverson*, a large Assortment of Goods, which she will sell very cheap for Cash, viz.

FUR Muffs and Tippets, fur trimmings, Bath beaver coating, serges, scarlet cloth, breeches patterns, white flannel and baize, shalloons, camblets, cambletteens, stript camblits, duroys, tammies, durants, callimancoes, black & ell russell, coloured crapes, barleycorns, Irish camblets, dayres, Scotch plaid, brocades, stript and flower'd silks, (some of the stript at low as 4s. O. T. a yard) brown and black paduasoy; green, pink, gray and brown ducapes; green, white, pink, buff, brown and grey mantuas; rich white sattin, cloth-colour ditto, ¼ & ½ ell figured sattins, pelong sattins, capuchine silks, taffaties, persians, stript & spotted brolios, masquerade and plain bengalls, osnabrigs, dowlas, sheeting, Irish linnens, checks, cambricks, lawns, book muslin, clouting diaper, patent wove stays and stay cloth, plain and figured, black and white gauze, black and white catgut; Barcelona, bandanno, spotted, linnen, check, hunting and gauze handkerchiefs, gauze aprons, a beautiful assortment of laces of all kinds, men women and childrens cotton thread and worsted hose, some mens outsize, worsted and cotton ditto, mens Norway doe, dog skin, kid, lamb, and white silk gloves, women and childrens silk and leather gloves and mitts, some womens outsize silk mitts, black sattin hatts and bonnets, chip and straw ditto, cambrick Scotch and cotton threads, tapes, needles, No. 4, No. 12 and pound pins, sewing silks, shoe bindings, London Qualities, snail trimmings, stay trimmings, basket buttons, silk twist, silver trimmings, brocaded shoes and clogs, English and Lynn shoes, childrens morocco shoes, breast and head skewers, materials for flowers, patches, court plaister, stone necklaces and earrings, wax and garnet ditto, stone buckles and broaches, Ladies beaver riding hatts, boys beaver hatts, jockeys and feathers, Kippen's snuff, Bibles and Testaments, French Chalk, wash balls and boxes, combs for Ladies Hair, Combs in cases, comb brushes, hair powder, powder puffs, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balsam, hungary and lavender water. Likewise—India China in large or small quantities, excellent hyson and bohea tea, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, starch, &c.

John Lowell, At his Store on *Hancock's* Wharf, will give 20s. O. T. in Cash, or 22s. 6d. in Goods, per Bushell, for good FLAXSEED.

Just imported from *LONDON*, (and now opening) by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Three Nuns and Comb*, nearly opposite the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

A Fine Assortment of Irish Linnens and Dowlasses, Furniture and other Callicoes; also all Sorts of Woollen Goods for the present Season; Men, Women and Childrens Stockings all Sizes, Womens, Maids and Childrens best Lyn-made Shoes of all Colours.—An Assortment of Stone Earings, Sleeve Button Studs, Rings, Garnets and Marqueset ditto, neat Paste Earings, Poll Combs and Pinners; Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles; neat Lignumvitæ, Bone and Silver Topt Casters.—Best Bohea Tea by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity, best French Indigo by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity—all to be sold at the very lowest Rate for Cash.

At the Irish Linnen Warehouse

in KING STREET, is just imported, A Fresh assortment of Linnens, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Layovers, Napkins, Toweling, Dowlas, &c. all of the last June Bleach, finished in the best Manner.

Cumberland, ss. THE Proprietors of *Pearsontown* in said County, are hereby notified, That so much of their Rights there, will be sold at a public Vendue, to be held at the House of Captain *Joshua Freeman*, Innholder in *Falmouth* in said County, on the Tenth Day of *January* next, as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes of *forty-two Shillings* granted *May* 18, 1767, and *Forty Shillings* on the 30th of *March* last past, amounting to *Four Pounds two Shillings* lawful Money on each Right, which have been advertised according to Law: And also for any Arrearages of former Taxes, that may be due on said Rights, unless paid before that Time, to *Joshua Freeman*, Jun. of said *Falmouth*, Collector for said Propriety.

Enoch Freeman, } Committee
Moses Pearson, } and
Stephen Longfellow, } Assessors.

A Theft.

LAST Night the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open and Sunday Articles stolen, among which were, about 1 Dozen Bandano Silk Handkerchiefs, about 2 Dozen flowered Silk ditto, a Piece of claret coloured Serge, 2 Pieces of Lawn; 12 or 14 Yards of blue broad Cloth, 7 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, about 7 Yards of black Taffaty, one piece of black Persian, 1 piece Camblet, and a role of check woolen Shirting, sundry pieces of Ferrets and Gartering, half a dozen Psalm-Books, one Bible, part of a piece of Dowlass, several yards of fine check Linen, part of two pieces of Irish Linen, one bundle of worsted Stockings, a large round Tea Canister, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and many other Articles, one Dollar, a Twenty-five Shilling piece, O. T. about three Dollars in Change, among which was several Pieces of cut Money.—Whoever will apprehend the Person or Persons who committed said Theft, shall receive TEN DOLLARS *Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.*

Leominster, Sept. 16, 1768. THO. LEGGATE.

To be Sold at *Minot's* T,

SPIRITS, or Oyl of Turpentine, and Rosin, very cheap for Cash.

TO be Sold, a likely Negro Woman about 24 Years of Age, can do any Sort of Houshold Work.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, (who is just arrived from London) a general Assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching Season, which he sells by Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town-Dock, BOSTON.

‡†‡ Cutlery Ware, Window Glass by the Box, Earthen and Glass Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, best Cotton Wool by the Bagg, &c. &c.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, by

Jonathan Snelling,

At his Store on Treat's *Wharf, near the Market,*

Sterling Madeira, in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Mountain Malaga, Shallo, Sherry, Cacavilla and Lisbon Wines, choice Lisbon Lemons, Sweet Oyl in Quarter Casks and Jarrs, just imported, Feathers. Also, Sugars, Cotton, Logwood, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of choice *Malaga* WINE. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Captain Ebenezer Marrow, *late of* Medford, *deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the Subscriber at* Medford, *in order that the same may be speedily settled.*

SAMUEL BACON, Executor.

WANTED,

One Thousand Dollars,

for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

William Fisher,

In Cornhill, opposite the Post-Office,

HAS imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, A FRESH Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest Rates. Also, Fine Hyson TEA.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Gray,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest,
SUGARS by the Hogshead,
Cheshire and *Glocester* CHEESE,
PEPPER and CURRANTS.——Likewise,
A SLOOP of Eighty Tons, laying at *Gray's* Wharf.

RAN-away from me the Subscriber, a Negro Man named PRIMAS, about 21 Years of Age, a likely spry Fellow; had on when he went away, a Pair of Pot-Hooks round his Neck, a blue Serge Coat, a green Plush Jacket, and a Pair Leather Breeches: Whoever will take up the said Servant, and commit him to any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me

DANIEL MESERVE, junr.

P. S. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby Cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they may depend on being Prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Portsmouth, September 23, 1768.

STRAYED away the First of August, *out of the Common Pasture in* Newbury, *a dark colour redbrose, 14 Hands and half High, with a narrow white Blaze down his Face, and on his near Shoulder 2 or 3 white Spots caus'd by the Saddle, strait limb'd, about 5 Years old last Spring, Paces and Trots, and goes in a Chair. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring him to me the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid.* ANTHONY GWYN.

Newbury-Port, September 20, 1768.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection

of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 5s. Old Tenor a Pound.—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston.*

A Likely hearty Male Negro Child to be given away, Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

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MONDAY, *October* 3. 1768. [NUMB. 1723.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening arrived here Capt. Davies, *in 7 Weeks from* LONDON, *by whom we have the public Prints to the 8th of* Auguſt:—*By a Gentleman who came Paſſenger we are favored with the following* North Briton, *publiſhed by Mr.* Bingley, *who is now confined in Newgate, on account of ſome exceptions lately taken by the Miniſtry to ſome former Numbers of that Paper.*

The NORTH BRITON, No. LX.

Saturday Auguſt 6. 1768.

WHENEVER I ſee a raſh, head-ſtrong, profligate, and unexperienced youth undertake to *act the prime miniſter*, and to *conduct the affairs of government*, it immediately recalls to my mind the ſtory of *Phaeton*, who undertook *to conduct the chariot of the ſun*; and I cannot help dreading, that the former circumſtance may produce the ſame ruin and combuſtion in the moral, which the latter produced in the natural world. Such a *prime miniſter* we have for ſome time had; and the event has been ſuch as might reaſonably be expected. *The proud Spaniards* laughing at our moſt importunate demands of a juſt debt: *the ambitious Frenchman* conquering kingdoms, and threatning us with his vengeance, if we preſume to interrupt him: *the Iriſh*, by their acquiſition of octennial parliaments, throwing off, to a certain degree, their dependence upon Great-Britain: *the Engliſh* highly and univerſally diſcontented, and exclaiming, with open mouth, againſt the ignorance, the avarice, and the tyranny of their miniſters: *and the Americans* engaged, or upon the point of engaging, in a general rebellion againſt their mother-country. Such are a few of the bleſſed effects of intruſting the chief management of our public affairs to a raw, uninformed, and unprincipled ſtripling! Well may I cry out, in the words of the preacher, with a little variation, *Woe be to thee! O land! when thy miniſter is a child*: and ſtill more, when he is a worthleſs, wicked, and abandoned child; a Covent-Garden blood, and a Newmarket jockey. But, not to loſe myſelf amidſt a multiplicity of objects, each of which might furniſh ſufficient matter for a variety of *North-Britons*, I ſhall confine the ſubſtance of my preſent letter to the affairs of *America*, as the ſtorm gathering in that quarter is by far the moſt alarming. *The Americans* are now fairly driven to deſpair; and we are going, it ſeems, to puniſh them for the effects of a phrenzy of our own raiſing. The grievances of *the Americans* are of two ſorts; partly civil, and partly religious: and each of theſe I ſhall conſider ſeparately. I will not ſay, as is ſaid by ſome others, that we have no right to tax the *Americans*, becauſe the *Britiſh legiſlature* hath abſolutely determined, that we have a right to tax *the Americans*; two noblemen of the firſt abilities in the kingdom, the L—d H—h Ch—r and the E— of Ch—m have given it as their opinion, that we have no ſuch right; and it has frequently been found, that the opinion of two men, or even of one man, is more agreeable to reaſon, to juſtice, to equity, and even to the real intereſt of the nation, than the united opinion of the *whole legiſlature*. But whatever may be our right to tax *the Americans*, the expediency of ſuch a meaſure, eſpecially at this juncture, may very reaſonably be queſtioned. *The Americans* have repeatedly told us,—and we have no juſt cauſe to doubt their veracity—that they have no money to pay taxes, and hardly even enough to carry on their trade; as, by the numerous reſtrictions laid upon their commerce, their whole current ſpecie is remitted to England.

And here I muſt obſerve, that, according to the opinion of the beſt politicians, though free governments are always the moſt happy for thoſe who partake of their freedom; yet are they generally the moſt ruinous and oppreſſive for their *colonies and provinces*. When a monarch extends his dominions, he ſoon learns to conſider his old and his new ſubjects as on the ſame footing; becauſe, in reality, all his ſubjects are to him the ſame, except the few friends and favorites, with whom he is perſonally acquainted. He does not, therefore, make any diſtinction betwixt them in his *general* laws; and, at the ſame time, is no leſs careful to prevent all *particular* acts of oppreſſion on the one than on the other. But a free ſtate neceſſarily makes a great diſtinction, and muſt always do ſo, till men learn to love their neighbors as well as themſelves.

The governors, in this latter caſe, are all legiſlators, and will be ſure ſo to contrive matters, *by reſtrictions on trade, and by taxes*, as to draw ſome private, as well as public, advantage from their new dominions. *Provincial governors* have alſo a better chance, in a republic, to eſcape with their plunder, by means of bribery or intereſt; and their fellow-citizens, who find their own ſtate to be enriched by the ſpoils of the *ſubject-provinces*, will be the more inclined to tolerate ſuch abuſes. Not to mention, that it is a neceſſary caution in a free ſtate to change the governors frequently: which obliges theſe temporary tyrants to be more expeditious in their rapacity, that they may accumulate ſufficient wealth before they give place to their ſucceſſors.

What cruel tyrants were the ROMANS over the world during the time of their commonwealth! 'Tis true, they had laws to prevent oppreſſion in their *provincial magiſtrates*; but CICERO informs us, that the ROMANS could not better conſult the intereſt of the *provinces*, than by repealing theſe very laws. For, ſays he, in that caſe, our magiſtrates, having entire impunity, would plunder no more than would ſatisfy their own rapaciouſneſs: whereas, at preſent, they muſt alſo ſatisfy that of their judges, and of all the great men of ROME, whoſe protection they ſtand in need of. Who can read of the cruelties and oppreſſions of VERRES without horror & aſtoniſhment? And who is not filled with indignation to hear, that after CICERO had exhauſted on that abandoned criminal all the thunders of his divine eloquence, and had prevailed ſo far as to get him condemned to the utmoſt extent of the laws; yet that cruel tyrant lived peaceably to old age, in opulence and eaſe, and, thirty years afterwards, was put into the proſcription by MARK ANTHONY, on account of his exorbitant wealth, where he fell, with CICERO himſelf, and all the moſt virtuous men of ROME?

After the diſſolution of the commonwealth, the ROMAN yoke became eaſier upon the *provinces*, as TACITUS informs us; and it may be obſerved, that many of the worſt emperors, DOMITIAN, for inſtance, were very careful to prevent all oppreſſion of the *provinces*. In TIBERIUS's time, GAUL was eſteemed richer than ITALY itſelf: nor does it appear, during the whole time of the ROMAN monarchy, that the empire became leſs rich or populous in any of its *provinces*; though indeed its valour and military diſcipline were always upon the decline. The oppreſſion and tyranny of the CARTHAGINIANS over their *ſubject-ſtates* in AFRICA were carried ſo far, as we learn from POLYBIUS, that, not contented with exacting from them the half of all the product of their ground, which of itſelf was an intolerable burden, they alſo loaded them with many other *taxes*. If we paſs from ancient to modern times, we ſhall find the ſame obſervation hold. The *provinces* of abſolute monarchies are generally better treated than thoſe of free ſtates. Compare the *Pais conquis* of FRANCE with IRELAND, and you will be convinced of the truth. CORSICA, was alſo, till very lately, a remarkable inſtance to the ſame purpoſe.

It muſt, indeed, be confeſſed, that, as the Engliſh government is not a pure republic, the above reaſoning will not exactly apply to the preſent caſe. It is certain however, that the Engliſh government approaches much nearer to a pure republic, than it does to an abſolute monarchy; and ſo far, I am perſuaded, the above reaſoning will apply. I know there are ſome people who ſuſpect, that, as our m——y have been endeavoring, for theſe ſeven years paſt, to deſtroy the republican part of our government, they mean to conceal from us their treaſonable deſign, by ſhewing that it ſtill exiſts in its full force, and produces even more than its natural effect in our *American colonies*. But I believe thoſe reaſon better who affirm, that our m——y have, indeed, formed a ſettled deſign to deſtroy the republican part of our government; but that, encouraged, on the one hand, by their own extenſive power, on the other, by the extreme weakneſs of the people, they think it a needleſs and ſuperfluous precaution to conceal their deſign: they have only, in the preſent caſe, like all arbitrary miniſters, begun at the extremity of the empire.

This, indeed, ever has been, and ever will be the manner, in which all arbitrary or deſpotic government is eſtabliſhed. It firſt commences in the more remote parts of the kingdom, where the people, few in number, ſcattered over the country, and not collected into large towns, have little power, and leſs inclination, to make any vigorous reſiſtance. And having thus got a ſure footing in the more diſtant provinces, it advances, by quick and rapid ſteps, towards the capital; where the citizens, enervated by ſloth, luxury, debauchery, and by every other vice that wealth can create, fall an eaſy prey to their *military legiſlators*. Even in deſpotic governments, the *metropolis* commonly enjoys a degree of liberty beyond what is to be met with in the more *remote provinces*. The *Pariſians* are more free than the inhabitants of *Aix* or *Thouloufe*; and the citizens of *Rome* than thoſe of *Loretto* or *Bologna*.

It has, I think, been remarked by one of our correſpondents, that the power of the crown is now become ſo great, by the infinite number of places it has to diſpoſe of, as to threaten the liberties of the nation with ſpeedy deſtruction. Increaſe the number of theſe places but ever ſo little, and the work, I believe, will be fully compleated. Our m——rs, indeed, have ſtretched this point, as far as they can ſafely ſtretch it, at leaſt for the preſent. And now finding it impoſſible to provide for their *hungry* creatures and dependants on this ſide the *Atlantic*, they are reſolved, it ſeems, to provide for them in America.

The *Americans*, however, are in no diſpoſition to receive theſe *courtly* viſitants, whoſe character they have drawn in as ſtrong and lively colours, as if they had beheld all their *inſolence of office* in *Great-Britain*. They ſay, "that their money cannot be applied to worſe purpoſes than to maintain *ſwarms of Officers and Penſioners in idleneſs and luxury*, whoſe example has a tendency to corrupt their morals, and whoſe *arbitrary diſpoſitions* will *trample on their rights*." ‖‖ They call them men, "whoſe *imperious tempers*, whoſe raſh, inconſiderate, and weak behaviour, are well known." They add, "that they are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of *new importations of Officers and Penſioners, to ſuck the life-blood of the body politic while it is ſtreaming from the veins*." ‖‖ And, viewing them in this *juſt* but *odious* light, is it to be ſuppoſed, that they will patiently bear to ſee their land over-run, and their ſubſtance devoured, by ſuch pernicious, ſuch deſtructive vermin?

O! but it will be ſaid, all theſe *Officers and Penſioners*, and a thouſand times more, are neceſſary for the ſupport of government. Yes! yes! it is neceſſary for the ſupport of government, that the farmers-general in *France*, and the tax gathers in *Spain*, ſhould riot on the ſpoils of their fellow-ſubjects! And it is equally neceſſary for the ſupport of government, that the wretched peaſants of *Poland* ſhould labour five days in the week for their lordly maſters, and but one for themſelves!

I will not ſay that the meaſures, which we have lately purſued, and are ſtill purſuing, in the management of our *American colonies*, are not calculated to promote the welfare of thoſe colonies in particular, and of the Britiſh dominions in general; but I am afraid we ſhall have ſome difficulty in perſuading the *Americans*, that they are calculated to promote the welfare either of the one or of the other. They will, I apprehend, be apt to ſuſpect, that they are calculated merely to increaſe the number of placemen and penſioners, and of conſequence, the power of the crown, already become too great to be conſiſtent with the preſervation of our national liberties; and conſidering them in this light, they may be prompted, even from a principle of patriotiſm, to refuſe ſubmitting to the duties impoſed upon them.

'Tis certain, however, that they muſt embrace one part of this alternative; they muſt either ſubmit to theſe duties, or they will not. If they *do* ſubmit to them, 'tis more than probable, that their reſentment of the ill uſage they may think they have met with, will induce them to break off all commercial connections with *Great Britain*; and thus we ſhall be deprived of the only real advantage, which a mother ſtate can derive from her colonies. If they *do not* ſubmit to them, they will either raiſe a civil war, the greateſt of evils; or they will oblige the p——t to repeal an act, which they have ſo ſolemnly paſſed, and thus render the government perfectly contemptible.

To

λ the Manila Ranſom vid — pa. 60. Vol. 1 (1) vid the Acts page 792 Vol. 1. λ On Molaſſes &c. vid pa. 9 — On Tea &c. vid pa. 735 Vol. 1

mm Parliament

Duke of Grafton

D Suppoſed to mean the Earl of Shelburne & Lord High Chancellor Camden ¶ Miniſters

X Earl of Chatam Mr Pitt ‖‖ vide Town of Boſtons Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in June laſt pa. 146

To ſuch a *ſtate* muſt have our *wiſe* m——rs *brought* the affairs of the nation, that their meaſures, even in their moſt favorable iſſue, muſt neceſſarily be productive of the moſt fatal effects! If they act from deſign they ought to be puniſhed as traitors to their country; if from ignorance, they ought to be diſmiſſed from places which they are ſo unable to fill.

I ſhould now come to conſider the religious grievances of the *Americans*, but theſe I muſt reſerve for the ſubject of another letter. *vid. page 295.*

LONDON. *Aug.* 4.

YESTERDAY Afternoon about five o'Clock died at his Palace at Lambeth, aged 75, the moſt Reverend Thomas Secker, L. L. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, a Governor of the Charter Houſe, a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, a Vice-Preſident of St. George's Hoſpital, & one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

His Grace was a learned and pious Prelate, and in his Sermons gave a noble ſpecimen of practical preaching, adapted to the circumſtances of the congregation, delivered with a becoming freedom, which he preſſed home on the Hearts of his auditors; and his charity was unbounded,—inſomuch that not only the poor in and near Lambeth have loſt a great benefactor, but many other indigent perſons, to whom he was an annual contributor, will lament his Death.

Aug. 5. Tueſday Evening the Earl of Bute embarked at Dover for France.

A correſpondent ſays, that it is generally thought a noble Lord at preſent labours under a political as well as corporal indigeſtion, which is the cauſe of his going abroad.

They write from Hamburgh, that the preſent diſputes between England and her Colonies have effectually put a ſtop to the farther migration of Foreigners to ſettle in North-America.

By a letter from Amſterdam to a merchant in Liverpool, we learn that the Whale Fiſhery in Davis's Straits was very ſucceſsful.

Aug. 6. We have not been honored with a viſit from any continental crowned head ſince the time of Peter the Great, who worked as a common Shipwright at Deptford.

'Tis ſaid that a lately created Earl, who, when a commoner, was a popular deity of the times, is writting a hiſtory of his adminiſtration, which will contain a vindication of the principles upon which he accepted his honors and emoluments.

The report of two noble Lords being ſpeedily to embark for America wants confirmation, tho' it is pretty confidently believed that vigorous meaſures will be immediately taken by the miniſtry.

They write from Boſton, that a ſolemn Faſt has been appointed to be kept thro'out the province of New-England, and the colony of Connecticut, on account of the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

His Majeſty's Ship, Rippon, is getting ready as faſt as poſſible, we hear, for North-America.

Aug. 8. The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London, Dr. Terrick, is talked of to ſucceed to the See of Canterbury.

It is ſaid that the inhabitants of New York have begun a ſubſcription for raiſing a regiment of provincials, for the better ſecurity of that colony.

On thurſday the body of the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury was opened in the preſence of Dr. Addington, Dr. Ford, John Ranby, & Cæſar Hawkins, Eſqrs. when it appeared the bones in one of his Grace's thighs and arms were greatly decayed, eſpecially that in the thigh, which was, as it were, almoſt hollow; and the gentlemen of the faculty were much ſurprized that his Grace lived ſo long in ſuch pain as he had been in for ſome weeks paſt.

The Archbiſhop's Will was yeſterday opened, and we are informed that his Grace has left the largeſt part of his fortune to charitable purpoſes, after the payment of ſome annuities to ſome particular friends.

It's ſaid the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chatham has neither been conſulted nor as yet given his opinion on the preſent diſputes between G. Britain and her Colonies.

Lord Chatham recovers ſo ſurprizingly in his health, ſtrength, and ſpirits, that great expectations are formed from his Lordſhip's being able to give a conſtant attendance (which his almoſt continual indiſpoſition has prevented ſince his advancement to a coronet) in the houſe of Peers the enſuing ſeſſions.

This morning early Mr. Wilkes ſat out in a poſt-chariot from the King's bench priſon, accompanied by the Marſhal of the King's-bench, and two other gentlemen, for Guildford, in order to be preſent at the trial of the ſoldiers for the murder of Mr. Allen, junior.

A correſpondent informs us, that a detachment of the m——ry were ſent laſt week to conſult the oracle at Hayes, about the meaſures proper to be taken with the North Americans, at this critical juncture, and that they had received the following oracular anſwer: "You muſt purſue *vigorous* meaſures—with *moderation*."

Aug. 8. Juſt publiſhed, *The true Sentiments of America, in a Collection of Letters ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, to ſeveral Perſons of high Rank in this Kingdom, &c.* 138 pages. This is a work very proper to be read by all who would form a juſt opinion of the differences at preſent ſo unhappily ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her Colonies, particularly between her and the Province in the title.

We are informed, that a C—b—t C—n—l was held laſt week on the affairs of America, and that *all* the members were unanimous for *coercive* meaſures.

Six more men of war are ordered for Boſton as faſt as poſſible, who are to take more troops on board; government being now determined that the laws paſſed in England reſpecting America, ſhall be obſerved and enforced, and their officers protected at all events.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Sept. 12.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province was diſſolved by proclamation; and writs, we hear, will be ſigned next Thurſday for calling a new one, and 'tis thought the Aſſembly will meet the latter end of next month.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

Extract of a Letter from London,

"The Parliament is prorogued till the winter, ſo there will be little news of any kind from this place for ſome time to come. I am very ſorry the Colonies have ſtill ſo much ground to complain of the late Glaſs Act, &c. I cannot think what we are about here, to make laws which cannot be carried into execution. But I hope next year we ſhall fall upon ſome method of putting a final end to theſe heart-burnings and miſunderſtandings. We cannot long go on in the track we have been following for ſome years paſt, and muſt neceſſarily turn over a new leaf. I wiſh it may be to the honor of this nation, and for the good of all Britiſh ſubjects every where."

On Wedneſday next the anniverſary Commencement of the New Jerſey College, will be held in the Church at Prince Town.

Since our laſt one Mary Wallis was committed to goal on ſuſpicion of the murder of her child.

On Wedneſday night Mr. John Ruſſell was ſtop'd by two men on the road, and rob'd of £. 129.

The Merchants and Traders of this City are to meet at the Court Houſe To-Morrow, to take into conſideration ſome Letters of importance addreſſed to them.

On the 2d inſtant. in lat. 35. Capt. Leech ſpoke with a Schooner from Boſton for Barbados, out 9 days.

Capt. Bolton, on the 6th inſtant. in lat. 28. ſpoke with a Brig from Boſton for Hiſpaniola, out 10 days.

On the 1ſt inſtant in lat. 36 Capt. Gibbon ſpoke with Capt. Bartlet, in Sloop from Marblehead for Barbados, 8 days out, all well.

New-York, September 26.

Extract of a letter from London, July 6. 1768.

"I have ſeen the Meſſage from the merchants of Boſton to thoſe of New-York, reſpecting the non-importation of Engliſh manufactures. It gives the friends of America here great pleaſure to find it was rejected by the prudent people of the latter; as it cannot have the effect wiſhed for, but will certainly tend to ſour the adminiſtration, & ſet them againſt America."

Yeſterday arrived the Friendſhip Tranſport, Capt. Johnſon, with two Companies of the Royal Artillery, in 9 Weeks from London.

We hear from Barbados, that many of the principal Gentlemen there highly approve the conduct of their Brethren on the continent in ſupport of their liberty.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this Colony, convened at Newport laſt week, preferred an Addreſs to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the grievances the Colonies labour under, by the late Act of Parliement, impoſing Duties on ſundry Articles imported from Great-Britain, and praying Redreſs. Two letters were likewiſe wrote to the Earl of Hillſborough, one on the ſubject above-mentioned, deſiring him to lay the Addreſs before his Majeſty, &c. the other in Anſwer to that received from his Lordſhip, the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, complaining of the Maſſachuſetts circular Letter: In this the Houſe, far from viewing the letter in that unfavorable light repreſented by his lordſhip, have approved of the ſentiments therein contained, and lament that ſimilar, humble, dutiful and loyal Addreſſes to the King, ſhould be looked upon as "*factious, diſloyal*," &c. Two circular Letters were received from the Earl, mentioning the Commiſſioners complaints that they were obſtructed in the execution of their office, to which an anſwer was directed to be given, aſſuring his lordſhip that this Colony knew of no ſuch obſtructions, or any reaſon for the Commiſſioners complaining. Copies of letters were alſo ordered to be forwarded, giving an account of the proceedings of the Colony, in regard to the ſufferers by the riots at Newport, and urging payment of the £. 2700 ſterling, ſo long due to the Colony, and of late detained, till reſtitution ſhould be made them, or the matter compromiſed.

Sunday Evening laſt, Mr. Benjamin Davis, of Boſton, was married to Miſs Alice Whipple, of this Town, a Lady in whom are happily united the ſeveral accompliſhments which tend to render the conjugal ſtate deſirable.

Boſton, October 3. 1768.

We are authorized to inform the Publick, *That the Article of the Report of the Sayings of the Governor, publiſhed in the* Boſton Gazette *of Monday Sept.* 26, *Page* 3*d, Column* 2*d, is an infamous Lye, invented for the wicked Purpoſe of raiſing groundleſs Fears of and creating an unnatural Diſaffection to his Majeſty and his Government.*

In Capt. Davies, from London, came Paſſengers the Rev'd Mr. Byles, Miniſter of Chriſt Church in this Town: Mrs. Mary Jackſon, and her Son Mr. William Jackſon, Merchant.—When off Elſinor the 11th of Auguſt, the KING of Denmark landed, upon which the Guns were firing and the greateſt Preparations making for his Reception.

The Tranſports that were to take on board Col. M'Kay's and Pomeroy's Regiments for Boſton, ſailed from England for Cork, two Days before Capt. Davies came away.

Captain McEwen, was to leave London 2 Days after Capt. Davies, Capt. Jenkins in a Week, and Captain White, Daſhwood, and Watt, in all Auguſt for this Place.

Tueſday Morning laſt died very ſuddenly Mrs. *Martha Waldo*, Conſort of Mr. *Joſeph Waldo*, and Daughter to *John Jones*, Eſq; in the 31ſt Year of her Age.—Her Remains were decently interred laſt Saturday Afternoon.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Jacobſon ſailed from this Port for London, in whom went Paſſengers, Francis Waldo, Eſq; the Lady and Children of Mr. Harriſon, Collector of the Cuſtoms, Mr. Hyde, of Mancheſter, and ſeveral other Perſons.

Capt. Smith ſailed for London Yeſterday.

A Coaſter from the Eaſtward reports, that a Veſſel arrived at Sheepſcut laſt Friday ſennight in 30 Days from London, the Captain of her reported that a War was expected a few Days after he came away. Alſo, a Veſſel arrived at the Eaſtward in a very ſhort Paſſage from the Weſt Indies, who informed that a large Fleet of French Ships were arrived at the French Iſlands.

We hear that a Negro Fellow was tried at the Aſſize held laſt Week at Worceſter, for a Rape, and found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death.—A white Man was alſo tried and found Guilty of attempting the ſame Crime, and ſentenced to ſet on the Gallows.

A Sloop with Wood from the Eaſtward was drove aſhore at Plumb-Iſland on Saturday ſennight—the People were ſaved, and it is expected the Veſſel will be got off.—We hear of no other Veſſel being aſhore; the Storm began ſooner here than further Eaſtward, the Veſſels that have arrived ſince not having it very ſevere until Saturday Night, whereas we had it here from Thurſday to Sunday Morning.

Thurſday laſt his Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; Governor of the Province of New-Hampſhire, arrived in Town from Portſmouth.

We hear from Arrowſick, below Caſco-Bay, that a Houſe and Store, belonging to Major Noble of this Place, had been ſet on Fire there by ſome evil-minded Perſons; as was alſo Mr. Cook's Mills, and that the Inhabitants were obliged to keep an arm'd Watch every Night.

We hear from Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, that Thurſday laſt was obſerved there as a Day of Faſting and Prayer at two of the Meeting-Houſes in in that Town, viz. the Rev. Dr. Langdon's and the Rev. Mr. Haven's. (g)

Laſt Thurſday the Committee of Convention, which have lately met at Faneuil Hall, broke up; —for the Reſult of their Conference ſee the laſt Page.

Capt. Kellam from North Carolina, informs, that Capt. James Brown, in the Sloop Induſtry, from this Port, was arrived there after a Paſſage of 21 Days, and was bound up to Edentown.

We hear from Portſmouth, that Ruth Blay, mentioned in our laſt to have been found guilty of murdering her Baſtard Child, received Sentence of Death, and is to be executed on Thurſday the 24th of November next.

Tueſday laſt the noted Joſhua Howe, and two or three other Perſons, were tried at the Superior Court at Portſmouth, for being concerned in counterfeiting Dollars, &c But the Evidence not being ſufficient, Howe was acquitted, and but one found Guilty, who is to pay a Fine of £. 30 lawful money, and give Bonds for his good Behavior.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Decoſter arrived here from the North Side of Jamaica, and informs that a pretty ſmart Shock of an Earthquake was felt there three Days before he came away.

Arrived at Quebec, Aug. 25. Schooner Neptune, Benjamin Homer, from Boſton.

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *September* paſt.

(c) Buried, 30 Whites. 3 Blacks. *Baptiſed*, 32.

Meaning the Revenue Act vid. Moloſſes Act page 9 — Glaſs Act pa. 735 Vol. I Billeting Act pa. 274. &c

(a) Bute vid. pa. 735. Vol. I

(b) Commiſſioners of Caſtom Houſe Officers. &c

(d) vid. page 249.

(e) vid. pa. 81.

(f) vid. page 248—257

(g) vid. pa. 264

Miniſtry Cabinet Council

(c) vid. page 259 (in y^e Margin)

(1) To Find them viz. Index.

He was alſo a great Begat. to m^r Pitt. For the Preference).

The PARODY PARODIZ'D.

Or the *Maſſachuſetts* LIBERTY SONG.

COME ſwallow your Bumpers, ye *Tories!* & roar,
That the Sons of fair *Freedom* are hamper'd [once more;
But know, no *ſuch Furies* our Spirits can tame,
Nor a Hoſt of Oppreſſors ſhall ſmother the flame.
In Freedom we're born, and like *Sons* of the brave,
Will never ſurrender,
But ſwear to defend her,
And ſcorn to ſurvive, if unable to ſave.
Our Grandſires, bleſt *Heroes!* we'll give them a Tear,
Nor ſully their honors, by ſtooping to fear;
Thro' Deaths and thro' Dangers, their Trophies they won,
We dare be their Rivals, nor will be outdone.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
Let Tyrants and Minions, preſume to deſpiſe,
Incroach on our *Rights*, & make *Freedom* their prize;
The Fruits of their Rapine, they never ſhall keep,
Tho' Vengeance may nod, yet how ſhort is her ſleep.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
The Tree which proud Haman for Mordecai rear'd,
Stands recorded, that Virtue endanger'd is ſpar'd;
That Rogues whom no bonds, & no Laws can reſtrain,
Muſt be ſtript of their Honors, and humbled again.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
Our Wives and our Babes ſtill protected, ſhall know,
Thoſe who dare to be free, ſhall forever be ſo;
On theſe Arms, & theſe Hearts, they may ſafely rely,
For in freedom we'll live, or like Heroes we'll die.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
Ye inſolent Tyrants! who wiſh to enthrall,
Ye Minions, ye Placemen, Pimps, Penſioners all;
How ſhort is your Triumph, how feeble your Truſt,
Your Honors muſt wither, and nod to the Duſt.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
When oppreſs'd & reproach'd, our *King* we implore,
Still firmly perſuaded, our *Rights* he'll reſtore;
When our Hearts beat to Arms to defend a juſt Right,
Our Monarch rules there, and forbids us to fight.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
Not the Glitter of Arms, nor the Dread of a Fray,
Could make us ſubmit to their Chains for a Day;
With-held by Affection, on Britons we call,
Prevent the fierce Conflict, which threatens your Fall.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
All Ages ſhall ſpeak, with Amaze and Applauſe,
On the prudence we ſhow, in ſupport of our Cauſe;
Aſſur'd of our ſafety a *Brunſwick* ſtill reigns,
Whoſe free loyal Subjects are ſtrangers to Chains.
In Freedom we're born, &c.
Then join hand in hand, brave *Americans* all,
To be Free, is to live; to be Slaves is to fall;
Has the Land ſuch a Daſtard, as ſcorns not a Lord,
Who dreads not a Feter, much more than a Sword.
In Freedom we're born, & like *Sons* of the brave,
Will never ſurrender,
But ſwear to defend her,
And ſcorn to ſurvive, if unable to ſave.

For the PARODY, *ſee our* Supplement extraordinary, *publiſhed laſt* Tueſday *Morning.*

On *Friday* next, the 7th Inſtant,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,
A Variety of Houſe Furniture;
among which are, a beautiful Mahogany Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, a genteel Mahogony Deſk, ditto Bureau, do. Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds & Bedſteds, Chairs, Variety of new Copper & Pewter Ware, viz. Fiſh Kettles, Tea Kettles, Stew-Pans, Sauce-Pans, Coffee Pots, Candle Moulds, Porringers, Cloſe-ſtool Pans, Bed Pans, &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

John Gore, jun.

Oppoſite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON,
Has imported in Capt. DAVERSON,
A genteel Aſſortment of Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Blanchard & Hancock

Being mutually diſſolved: All Perſons indebted to ſaid Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with
Ebenezer Hancock,
Who carries on the Buſineſs at the ſame Place:—Where may be had, A general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the loweſt Rates: and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed. *Boſton, Sept.* 28, 1768.

To be ſold by Nath. Wheatley,
At his Store in King-Street,
A few Boxes of choice Liſbon LEMONS,
Cheap for Caſh.

Wanted, a Woman who underſtands tending a Shop of Goods. Enquire of the Printers.

Wedneſday Morning arrived here from Haliſax, the Launceſton of 40 Guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glaſgow of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 14, and Bonetta of 10, and two armed Shooners, together with ſeveral Tranſports, having on board the 14th Regiment, under the Command of Lieut Col. Dalrymple, and the 29th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Carr; alſo the Grenadiers and another Company of the 59th Regiment, with a Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; in all about 1000 Men.

On Thurſday the Boats from the Fleet came up and ſounded the Bay all round the Town, and on Friday the Ships of War came up and ranged themſelves on the North Eaſt Side of the Metropolis, as if intended for a formal Siege: And about Noon on Saturday, the 14th Regiment landed at the Long Wharf, and having formed, marched with Drums beating, Fifes playing, and Colors flying, up King Street to the Town-Houſe, where they halted till the 29th Regiment came up, then marched to the Common, where they were joined ſome time after by the Detachments of the 59th Regiment and of the Train of Artillery, with two Field Pieces.

About Two o'Clock, Lieutenant Cooper of the 14th, came to Mr. Brown, Overſeer of the Factory, and requeſted to ſee the Rooms, and know what Number of Soldiers they might contain: Mr. Brown ſhewed him the Rooms, on which he retired; but ſpeedily returned, and ſaid it was Col. Dalrymple's poſitive Orders to have the Factory cleared in two Hours for the Reception of the Soldiers. Mr. Brown deſiring to ſee the Colonel in Perſon, was conducted to him in the Common, and complained to him of the Hardſhip of being turned out of Doors from a Houſe he had been placed in by the Province, and that without legal Warning. The Colonel anſwered he received Orders from Governor Bernard to lodge his Troops in the Factory Houſe, and he would obey them. Mr Brown replied, he diſputed the Governor's power to vindicate ſuch Orders, and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple during the Converſation having reach'd the Factory, tarried ſome time, and on departure ſaid that he would for the ſake of the People go once more to the Selectmen and ſee whether they would make any Proviſion for his Men, who muſt otherwiſe lie in the open Air, He accordingly went and applied for the Shelter of Faneuil-Hall till Monday Morning, declaring upon his honor that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken not to injure any Thing in that Building, which contains many of the public Papers and Town Arms. Some time after the Colonel came to Mr. Brown, and told him he need give himſelf no further Trouble till Monday, when he could not ſay but the Governor might renew the Demand. About twilight the 14th Regiment marched down to the Hall, where they ſtood under Arms till near 9 o'Clock, when the Door, by ſome Means or other, being opened, they took up their Lodging there that Night; but the Place not being ſufficient to accommodate the whole of that Regiment, a Part of them, by the Governor's Permiſſion, took up their Quarters laſt Evening in the Town-Houſe. —— The 29th, having brought their Field Equipage with them, are encamped on the Common, with the Artillery.

Col. Dalrymple commands in Chief the Land Forces, and Capt. Smith the Ships of War.

We have now the appearance before this Town of 13 or 14 Ships of War, and two Regiments in the Common with a Train of Artillery, and all this mighty and expenſive Parade, is, as his E——y has told the C—— for conſequence of the Diſorders on the 18th of March laſt, which were nothing more than a few diſorderly Boys hallooing before Mr. Inſpector Williams's Door that Evening. —— We are now become a Spectacle to all North America; may our Conduct be ſuch as not to diſgrace ourſelves or injure the Common Cauſe.

Laſt Thurſday the G——r called a C—— at Caſtle-William, but all his Efforts could not induce them to countenance the quartering of Troops in this Town, contrary to a plain Act of Parliament. — We hear he has ſummoned them to attend as on this Day, at his Seat at Roxbury, about 5 Miles from Boſton.

It is obſerved that the Enemies to this Town and Province are much chagrin'd to perceive this Town in that Peace and good Order which has aſtoniſhed the Gentlemen of the Military, who by the Repreſentations made to them might have expected to have found us in a State of Diſorder and Rebellion.

Not the leaſt attempt has been made or even contemplated to oppoſe the landing of the King's Troops, or their encampment on the Common; whoever among us ſhall preſume to act counter to Law, muſt anſwer for any unhappy Conſeqnences——It is not doubted but the Poſſe Commitatus, in aid of the Civil Magiſtrate, when neceſſary, will be ſufficient to maintain every Individual in the Exerciſe and Enjoyment of his Rights and Property.

The beſt Families in Town & Country have and are laying aſide the uſe of India Teas, and many are determining not to eat drink or wear any Thing Foreign, until relieved under our preſent Burdens.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, July* 28. 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace thro'out the Province aforeſaid.

Humbly ſhew,

THE *Subſcribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of* Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampſhire *and the ſaid late Province of* Maine, *and ſo running to the extent of ſaid* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your Honor would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be held at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in* Boſton, *on Wedneſday the 16th Day of* November *next at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk——to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs in ſaid Land—— and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſs'd thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Triſtram Dalton,
Abigail Bromfield,
Samuel Waterhouſe,
Samuel Adams,
John Hancock,
Andrew Oliver, jun.
Charles Pelham,
Gawen Brown,

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

SEAL.

To Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,*

Greeting,

IN His Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and deſcribed, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of Sept. *in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini,* 1768.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boſton, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel, Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE LET, *Cheap.*

A very large commodious Dwelling Houſe, with a good Barn, next Door to the *Heart* and *Crown*. Enquire of the Printers, or of
JOHN HUNT,
Who has to Sell, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of Braziery, Ironmongery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares, with a great Variety of other Articles, very cheap.

For BRISTOL,

The Brig WILLIAM, *Thomas Cartwright*, Maſter, Now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharf. Will ſail ſoon.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, where there is to be ſold, a Quantity of fine Salt, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, with a general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Octob.* 1. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Blin & Hall from New-London; Odell from New Haven; Vinal, Kellam, Boſworth, Hewit & Bazzey from North Carolina; Maſtin from Virginia; Michell from Annapolis-Royal; Green from Louiſburg; Barber from Heneago; Wolfe from Suranam; Troth from Figuira & Pool; Dillon from Falmouth; Bryant from Kirkwall; Davies from London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Gray for Rhode-Iſland; Greely for Philadelphia; Homer for North Carolina; Hudſon for Maryland; Ives for Weſt-Indies; McLean for St. Kitts; Copner for Biddeford; McNeil for Quebec; and Smith for London.

Excellency & Council Governor — vid. page 252. & vid. page 49 — vid. Billeting Act pa. 274

vid. Arrival of 2 more Regiments page 297

& vid. Arrival of more Ships with a Commodore pa. 276 — 289 — and an admiral with more Ships pa. 541 Vol. 3

The following was unanimously agreed upon as the RESULT of the Conference and Consultation of the Committees chosen by a Number of Towns and Districts, viz. Ninety-six Towns and Eight Districts, convened at Boston, the Twenty-second Day of September, 1768.

THE *Inhabitants of a Number of Towns in his Majesty's Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *being greatly alarm'd at the present Aspect of our publick Affairs, and deeply distress'd in their Minds upon authentick Advice that the humble and dutiful Petition of their Representatives to our most gracious Sovereign for the Redress of their Grievances have not reach'd the Royal Presence: At a Time when they are threatned with the posting of Regular Troops among them, while they are in an unusual Manner depriv'd of the Benefit of a General Assembly the grand Council of the Province. And being desirous to the utmost of their Ability to promote Peace, good Order and due Submission among their Fellow-Subjects in the Province, have in their several Town Meetings legally assembled, chosen us to meet together in Convention, in Order to consult and advise for that Purpose; and also for the legal, regular and prudential Methods of obtaining the Redress of our Grievances.*

The said Committees, having met for the Purposes aforesaid, and after Conference and Consultation on the Premises, thought it adviseable to prefer a dutiful Petition to his Excellency Governor Bernard, his Majesty's Representative in this Province, therein setting forth, and explaining to his Excellency, the Nature and Design of their Meeting, and supplicating him to convene a General Assembly of the Representative Body of the People: But his Excellency having considered their thus Meeting as unlawful, refused to receive the Petition; and sent them a Message admonishing them to separate themselves; and also afterward he refused to receive an Answer, which the said Committee thought necessary to send to his Excellency, in Consequence of his Message and Admonition to them; the Committee therefore considering that the peaceable and good Intention of their convening, might possibly be misunderstood, thought it necessary that their Proceedings should be made known to the World, by inserting the same in the public Prints, that every Suspicion of any illegal Design or Behaviour might be removed.

And the said Committees considering themselves only as so many private Fellow-Subjects, convened from divers Towns in this Province, at the Request of their Inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal & dutiful Disposition of the same; and their Desire that no irregular Steps should be taken by the People, but that all constitutional and prudential Methods should be closely attended to, for the Redress of their Grievances; and the said Committee in Pursuance of the pacific Intention of their Meeting, have considered that the gracious Attention of his most sacred Majesty to the Cause and Grounds of our Complaints, is the only regular Source of Relief from our present Distresses; and that the House of Representatives in *February* last did in their faithful Care and Concern for the Interest and Welfare of this Province, prefer such a Petition to his sacred Majesty as by them was tho't best adapted to obtain Relief; and at the same Time did write Letters to divers noble Lords, and others, to intreat their Attention to our public Difficulties: Which Petition to his Majesty we are in hopes has before this Time reached the Royal Presence, and will ere long have the desired Effect. And as we cannot but still entertain the Hopes that his Excellency our Governor will soon think fit to call a House of Representatives, who may, if they see Occasion therefor, prefer further Petitions to his Majesty for our Redress; we are therefore humbly of Opinion, and flatter ourselves it will not be taken amiss if we declare, and which we are assured is the Sentiment of the several Towns to which we belong, that tho' the present Appearance of our public Affairs is alarming and distressing, yet that the common Cause of obtaining the Redress of the heavy Grievances under which we labour, will be best served by a firm Adherence to the Principles of the Constitution, and a close Attention to the Peace and good Order of Society. And tho' we are satisfied from the Knowledge we have of the Loyalty and Attachment of the Inhabitants of this Province to the Person and Government of our most gracious Sovereign, that any Tumults and Disorders that may have happened, have not arisen from the least Disaffection to the Government as by Law established, or the Want of Loyalty to our King on the British Throne, but merely from a pressing Anxiety of Mind on the Account of heavy and increasing Grievances—which Grievances were very clearly set forth by the House of Representatives of this Province in *February* last, in the aforesaid Petition and Letters, wherein they express their deepest Concern that the Parliament has thought proper to pass divers Acts imposing Taxes on his Majesty's Subjects in *America* with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue"; and they add, "that if these Acts of Parliament should remain in force, and his Majesty's Commons in *Great-Britain* shall continue to exercise the Power of granting the Property of their Fellow-Subjects in this Province, his Majesty's People here must then regret their unhappy Fate in having only the Name left of free Subjects.——And in their Letter to their Agent they say, that the Colonists cannot be conceived to have any Property, if their Money may be granted away by others without their Consent, and that this is most certainly the present Case". And speaking of a standing Army, they appeal to the Transactions of the Parliament to shew the Sentiments of the Nation of the Loyalty of the People of the Province, and justly affirm that their good Disposition renders a Standing Army needless: They further declare that as Englishmen they have an Aversion to an unnecessary Standing Army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil Liberty. And further, that the Time may come when an united Body of Pensioners and Soldiers may ruin the Liberties of *America*." Yet considering the invaluable Blessing and happy Consequences of Peace and good Order, and the great Advantages resulting therefrom, for producing convincing Arguments and placing Truth in the most conspicuous Point of View; and also considering the horrible Nature and dreadful Consequences of Tumult and Disorder, we think it our Duty, as Friends to our common Cause, as embarked in the same Bottom of Provincial Happiness, to give our free and sincere Advice, not in an authoritative, but meerly a friendly Manner, that we should all of us compose our Minds, and avoid any undue Expressions of Resentment, and each one of us prevent so much as in him lies, all Tumults and Disorders into which our present Calamities may betray us; and to attend with all due Patience, and a Regard to good Order, the Result of his Majesty's Wisdom & Clemency, from whence we reasonably expect to receive our much desired Relief. And it is our firm Resolution, in our several Stations, as by our Allegiance required, and by our Loyalty inclined, at all Times, to yield every possible Assistance to the Civil Magistrate, in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, and in preserving the Peace; being humbly of Opinion, that the *Posse Comitatus*, when legally called in Aid of the Civil Power, will ever be sufficient to restrain all Orders of Men within the Bounds of the Law, and the Limits of the Constitution. We from the bottom of our Hearts not only disclaim and detest all Pretences of "usurping" any of the "rights of Sovereignty", but also of arrogating to ourselves any the least Authority whatever. We clearly hold, and whenever lawfully called thereunto, will at the utmost Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes maintain that the "Sovereignty" of his most sacred Majesty King GEORGE the Third is already "entire" in all Parts of the widely extended and still happily spreading British Empire: And may God forbid that we should ever once be left to think or wish, much less to act any Thing in "Oppugnation" of the same. "Ignorance of the Law" neither in a Court Temporal or Spiritual, is a proper "Plea" or "Excuse". We would appear not as Attorneys, Proctors or Pettyfoggers, but as plain honest Men, humbly consulting Peace and Order, and for the best temporal Felicity of our Country and of Posterity, We would wish as far as is in our Power ever to promote and cultivate that Harmony and Union between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on which the Happiness of both so much depend. We think ourselves happy in being connected with the Parent State, in that Subordination, which forms the happiest Bond of Union between the Colonies themselves. We have been taught, that it is the Duty of all Men, incessantly to implore the Throne of heavenly Grace; and have but lately heard there are those who deem it criminal for aggrieved Fellow Subjects to join in humble, dutiful, and loyal Supplications to their Monarch. While the People wisely observe the Medium between an abject Submission, and a slavish Stupidity, under grievous Oppression on the one Hand, and irrational Attempts to obtain Redress on the other, and steadily persevere in orderly and constitutional Applications, for the Recovering the Exercise of their just Rights and Liberties, they may promise themselves Success. And while they stedfastly maintain those invaluable Blessings which are derived to them from GOD and Nature, and the happy Constitution of the Government under which we live, they may safely rely on the Influence and Direction of Him who ruleth according to his Pleasure, with unerring Wisdom, and irresistible Influence, in the Hearts of the Children of Men; under whose Favour no Grievance can be durable, and without which no Enjoyment can be truly valuable. (a)

Province of MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS, there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided, situate in the late Province of *Maine*, devised by the last Will and Testament of *Bridget Phillips*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, *Peleg Sanford*, *Samuel Phillips*, *William Phillips* and *Elisbel Stretton*; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchased of *Fluellin Sumptimus*, an Indian then residing at *Saco*, extending from *Saco* Patent Bounds Southward beyond *Cape Porpoise* River for Breadth, and from the Head of *Wells* and *Cape Porpoise* Township heads up into the Country to his furthest Extent, (excepting the Town of *Sanford* included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said *Bridget's* Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by *Sabacowan* another Indian which she the said *Bridget* devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of *Saco* River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabout from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds and from thence Southwest to *Cape Porpoise* Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereunto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of *November* next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon: to join with any other of the Devisees of the said *Bridget Phillips*, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk
Samuel Adams — *Bridget Stretton*
William Pepperrell — *Ann Stretton*
Gawen Brown — *Thomas Cushing*
Joseph Wheelwright. — *Abigail Bromfield.*

Seal.

Province of MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq. one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned, *Greeting.*

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before-mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. AND. OLIVER.

Boston, 13 August, 1768.

Cumberland, ss. } The Proprietors of *Pearsontown* in said County, are hereby notified, that so much of their Rights there will be sold at a Publick Vendue, to be held at the House of Capt. *Joshua Freeman*, Innholder in *Falmouth* in said County, on the Tenth Day of *January* next, as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes of 42*s.* granted 18th of *May* 1767, and 40*s.* on the 30th of *March* last past, amounting to Four Pounds Two Shillings lawful Money on each Right, which have been advertised according to Law; and also for any Arrearages of former Taxes that may be due on said Rights, unless paid before that Time to *Joshua Freeman*, jun. of said *Falmouth*, Collector for said Propriety. *Enoch Freeman*, *Moses Pearson*, *Stephen Longfellow* } Committee and Assessors.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Honorable *John Osborn*, Esq; deceas'd, are desired forthwith to pay their respective Ballances to *Thomas Hutchinson*, and *Thomas Hubbard*, Esqrs. his Executors: And all that have any Demands thereon, by applying to said Executors may have the same discharged.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

1 Page 248 ¶ Ibid. ¶ Ibid } Page 51 ∿ Page. 55, 59. 63. 66 (a) and page 257. in the Margin For more references